

In the Claims:

1-104 (Cancelled)

105. (New) A method of impregnating an intraluminal prosthesis with a pharmacological agent, comprising:

exposing polymeric material of an intraluminal prosthesis to carbon dioxide under conditions sufficient to tackify the polymeric material;

applying a pharmacological agent in micronized, dry form to the tackified polymeric material; and

applying a membrane layer to the intraluminal prosthesis, wherein the membrane layer is configured to allow the pharmacological agent to elute therethrough when the intraluminal prosthesis is deployed within a body of a subject.

106. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein only selected portions of the polymeric material of the intraluminal prosthesis are exposed to carbon dioxide and become tackified.

107. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the intraluminal prosthesis is masked so as to limit exposure of the base layer to carbon dioxide to only selected portions of the intraluminal prosthesis.

108. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein a plurality of pharmacological agents are applied to the tackified polymeric material.

109. (New) The method of Claim 108, wherein the plurality of pharmacological agents comprises a uniform mixture.

110. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the pharmacological agent is applied by rolling the intraluminal prosthesis in a mass of the pharmacological agent.

111. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the pharmacological agent is applied by blowing the dry, micronized particles onto the intraluminal prosthesis.

112. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the membrane layer comprises ethylene vinyl acetate.

113. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the membrane layer comprises polyethylene glycol.

114. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the membrane layer comprises a fluoropolymer film.

115. (New) The method of Claim 105, wherein the pharmacological agent comprises an antineoplastics.

116. (New) The method of Claim 115, wherein the pharmacological agent comprises Paclitaxel.

117. (New) A method of impregnating an intraluminal prosthesis with multiple pharmacological agents, comprising:

exposing polymeric material of an intraluminal prosthesis to carbon dioxide under conditions sufficient to tackify multiple portions of the polymeric material;

applying a respective different pharmacological agent in micronized, dry form to each respective tackified portion of the polymeric material; and

applying a membrane layer to the intraluminal prosthesis, wherein the membrane layer is configured to allow the pharmacological agents to elute therethrough when the intraluminal prosthesis is deployed within a body of a subject.

118. (New) A method of impregnating an intraluminal prosthesis with multiple pharmacological agents, comprising:

exposing polymeric material of an intraluminal prosthesis to carbon dioxide under conditions sufficient to tackify a portion of the polymeric material;

applying a first pharmacological agent in micronized, dry form to the tackified portion of the polymeric material;

applying a first membrane layer to the intraluminal prosthesis, wherein the first

membrane layer is configured to allow the first pharmacological agent to elute therethrough when the intraluminal prosthesis is deployed within a body of a subject;

applying a second pharmacological agent to the first membrane layer; and

applying a second membrane layer to the intraluminal prosthesis such that the second pharmacological agent is sandwiched between the first and second membrane layers, and wherein the second membrane layer is configured to allow the second pharmacological agent to elute therethrough when the intraluminal prosthesis is deployed within a body of a subject.

119. (New) An intraluminal prosthesis, comprising:

a tubular body portion comprising polymeric material;

a pharmacological agent in dry, micronized form attached directly to the tubular body portion; and

a membrane attached to the tubular body portion, wherein the membrane overlies the pharmacological agent, wherein the membrane is configured to allow the pharmacological agent to elute therethrough when the intraluminal prosthesis is deployed within a body of a subject.

120. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the membrane is configured to allow the pharmacological agent to elute at a predetermined rate.

121. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the tubular body portion comprises an organic-based, erodible material.

122. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the pharmacological agent is attached directly to the tubular body portion in only selected locations.

123. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein a plurality of pharmacological agents are attached directly to the tubular body portion.

124. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 123, wherein the plurality of pharmacological agents are homogeneously distributed on the tubular body portion.

125. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 123, wherein the plurality of pharmacological agents are heterogeneously distributed on the tubular body portion.

126. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the membrane comprises ethylene vinyl acetate.

127. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the membrane layer comprises polyethylene glycol.

128. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the membrane comprises a fluoropolymer film.

129. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the tubular body portion comprises a first end, a second end, and a flow passage defined therethrough from the first end to the second end, wherein the body portion is sized for intraluminal placement within a subject passage, and wherein the body portion is expandable from a first, reduced cross-sectional dimension to a second enlarged cross-sectional dimension so that the body portion can be transported intraluminally to a targeted portion of a passage and then expanded to the second enlarged cross-sectional dimension so as to engage and support the targeted portion of the passage.

130. (New) The intraluminal prosthesis of Claim 119, wherein the intraluminal prosthesis comprises a stent.